

A GRADED public school has been started in Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR HROO is over eighty years old, and has his secretary filled with unpublished manuscripts.

RADICALS and soreheads are coming to wrest North Carolina from the Democracy. May they be utterly confounded.

JUDGE WALLACE has lost none of his geniality since assuming the judicial ermine. He presides with ability, dignity and suavity, and makes the courtroom a pleasant place for all, save offenders against the law.

A MAN in New York walked into a theatre the other day and took his wife by the ear. This was a warning to all wives when they go to theatres without their husbands' consent, not to take their ears along with them.

MR. BLAINE refuses to run for Congress from Maine. He says he was in politics twenty-five years, and retired in consequence of a national calamity, and that he is not in sympathy with present modes. He will work as a private citizen.

THE Democracy is organizing all over the State, and small size issues are rapidly disappearing. Under the shadow of the hostile Federal Administration, the people see that their whole safety lies in union and in adherence to the Democratic party.

THE candidates are beginning to come out as the summer sun warms the atmosphere. They will soon be as thick as blackberries. The people should be careful in making selections not on personal grounds nor from private and individual prejudices, but with an eye single to what will best perform the required duties.

MR. MURKLE made a magnificent fight for life in Congress, and would have won had he received half justice. No man in the State could have laid bare Mackey's various ways more successfully than he has done. The people of the Second District should never forget the noble fight he has made in their behalf.

ABOUT a year and a half ago, that is to say, during the legislative session of 1880-81, it was reported that there was a "combination" (not a ring) to parcel out offices at the present election. Does any such combination still exist? We do not refer to the alleged "State House Ring," which is now running two candidates simultaneously for governor, but to a "combination." Is there a combination?

SUPERVISOR ZEALY has made the rounds of the county, and will remain in Winnsboro during the remainder of this month. Although quite a number of voters have registered may be not yet presented themselves. It is advisable for the Winnsboro Democrats to register now, so as not to be subjected to inconvenience as the time draws to a close.

GENERAL HANCOCK denies the report that he has been solicited to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania this fall. Owing to Republican discussions Democrats have some hope of capturing the Keystone State, and with Hancock as Governor he would have a good start for the Presidential nomination in 1884.

MRS. GARFIELD may be said to be in comfortable circumstances. The Garfield fund amounts to \$300,000. His life insurances of \$50,000 were promptly paid. His estate is worth about \$30,000 more, and his unpaid salary to \$25,000, besides which Congress has voted a \$5,000 pension yearly to Mrs. Garfield. With an income of over twenty thousand dollars a year she need not suffer.

It is a strange commentary on justice that Franklin C. Moses, Jr., who stole at least half a million dollars in South Carolina, should now be in the penitentiary for petty larceny in New York. He is no more a thief now than he was when Governor of South Carolina; yet the same Northern papers sneer at him and South Carolina alikes were once his staunch defenders and advocates. These newspapers and their hypocritical, unprincipled representatives in Congress made Moses possible, and they cannot disavow themselves of the responsibility for this great outrage on the fair fame of South Carolina.

HENRY GRADY, the Georgia editor, declines to run for Congress next large, and he says:

"I think it has been the curse of the South that our young men have considered little else than the pursuit of a career worthy of an ambitious thought. There is a fascination about the life of the hustling that is hard to withstand. Hence, there is a constant coming and going of our young men in the direction of politics as she does at present—never did she offer so much in other directions."

GRADY is right. Yet few young men have, like Grady, amassed thousands of dollars by journalism and shrewd business adventures. That is why they affect politics.

THE Radicals believing that some step must be taken towards reducing the surplus revenue had a caucus the other night, and agreed to advocate a removal of the tax on bank checks, bank deposits, friction matches and patent medicines. Not a word was said about reducing the tariff; indeed, any such proposition would have been hissed out of the meeting. Can any one conceive of a more outrageous reduction than the one proposed? Many useful things are taxed, and yet friction matches are the only articles whose cheapening will be of any possible benefit to the masses. Rich men have bank deposits and bank checks. They must be relieved, while the poor man goes on paying double prices for everything he needs. A beneficent Congress would quadruple the tax on these quack nostrums that are worthless where they are not poisonous. To relieve them from tax while necessities are burdened with duties, is a scandalous piece of legislation.

On the 30th of this month "the man who made Arthur President" is going to be hanged. The man who was made President by mainly smoke his cigar or drink his wine in the White House, oblivious apparently of the existence of his benefactor. Yet if Arthur had any conscience in him he cannot but feel uncomfortable as the rope stretches tight. With indecent haste the Stalwarts have snatched the prizes of the lottery of assassination, overthrowing all of Garfield's plans, and deliberately set to work to make an "organized hell" of the South and a breeches-pocket government of the Union. Many people down here have sympathized with Gaitau as an insane man, and as suffering from an act of which others, no better are reaping the benefit. Yet let us remember down here that had Gaitau's bullet failed, we should have had no "bloody assassins in Charleston, no rampant Brewsters and malevolent Meltons, no Congressman Mackey and no Federal outrages under the guise of law." All would have been peace and contentment in the South. Now an entire section of the Union, and millions of citizens, white and black, are in jeopardy by his act. Remembering this, let no spark of sympathy be felt for him, whether he be deemed a dupe or a cold-blooded assassin.

Increased Representation.

It is proposed to increase the representation at the State Convention, and we see no reason why it should not be done. A delegate for each senator and each representative gives only 135 members. By doubling this a body of 270 can be secured, not too large for business, but large enough to secure an enthusiastic and untrammeled action. Besides this it gives an opportunity to send twice as many patriots from each county as are now selected, and this will help along. Every delegate is responsible for the work done, and will imbibe a fresh stock of enthusiasm from attendance on the convention; and, returning home, will infuse vigor into the canvass among his neighbors. The constitution of the party provides that the representation shall be proportionate to the representation in the House and Senate; and that any multiple of 156 will fill the requirements. We hope the Executive Committee will make the call for 270 delegates.

Prospects of Congressional Elections.

Speculations about the full Congressional session, so far as these may be based upon the votes of 1880, are made uncertain in several of the States, the Legislatures of which have redistricted them. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin have been thus redistricted—nine Northern and seven Southern States. Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina and Pennsylvania will elect the members they gain by the State at large. The Louisiana Legislature may still redistrict the State. In South Carolina in a few weeks the redistricting will be done. In Virginia it is reported that the Governor will call an extra session to redistrict the State. In Tennessee the Legislature changed the districts, making the Memphis district more favorable to the Republicans. In New York the Legislature refused to redistrict the State. Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Vermont were not affected by the new apportionment.

The Egyptian Crisis.

Matters in Egypt are no nearer settlement than when Arabi Bey was deprived of the chief command of the army by the Khedive, has been reinstated through the clamor of the people and is practical master of affairs. England and France have been outwitted. Their iron-clad fleet and their iron-clad fleet intended and Arabi shrewdly fortified Alexandria, and finished his earthworks over the Sultan's order to discontinue reached him. England and France must either intervene themselves at the risk of incurring a general war with the other powers or else allow Turkey to bring the refractory Egyptians to terms. But the fear of allowing the Sultan to resume sway over Egypt is great, since it would give him an opportunity of uniting all the Mussulman powers of northern Africa under his suzerainty and thus increasing the difficulties attending the French occupation of Algeria and Tunis. England and France have heretofore claimed the sole right of arbitrating the affairs of Egypt and the Barbary States, and the control of the Suez Canal is essential to British domination in the East. Yet the present crisis in Egypt may give the other powers an opportunity of demanding a voice in these questions, and thus seriously endangering British schemes. As predicted some time ago, Arabi Bey has stirred up a considerable tempest in the Egyptian teapot.

Promotion.

We believe that the Greenville News is thoroughly sincere in its views, and that it has no axe to grind and belongs to no combination. It believes that the people want a brand-new man, one who "isn't in the line of promotion." According to this theory no man should be put on the State ticket who has been about the State House. Yet there is Speaker Sheppard who has been for five years directly in the line of promotion, and at one time had only one life between himself and the governorship. Mr. Sheppard has a landable desire to step higher and be lieutenant-governor, and we have no doubt from present appearances that his wish will be gratified. Would the News oppose this? and, indeed, did not the News sometime ago speak of Mr. Sheppard in connection with the governorship? Or must the line be drawn between lieutenant-governor and the governor? Certainly Mr. Sheppard's experience in the House ought to make him better fitted to preside over the Senate than an outsider.

In the same way an office in the State House is a capital objection for a person to hold. Governor Hagood's admirable administration and his mastery of the State's condition, financial and otherwise, are largely due to his service as comptroller-general, which familiarized him with the debt, the phosphates, the entire assessment roll of the State, and the whole subject of taxation—

Reapportionment.

The Legislature will meet in about three weeks to reapportion the State. It is to be presumed that the members have already begun to give the matter serious attention. There is no out and dried plan as has been intimated, and the chief delay will arise from diversity of sentiment as to the policy to be pursued and from the conflicting claims of ambitious statesmen who wish districts made to suit individuals instead of having districts made first and then looking for men afterwards.

Two views prevail so far as we can learn. One to make the districts either entirely Radical or safely Democratic, in order that there may be no serious contest for Congressmen. The other is to first lay out one or two overwhelmingly Radical districts and then make the others doubtful so as to make all of them worth a fight. At present we should counsel prudence in making about six safe Democratic districts and one doubtful. The revolutionary course of Congress is evidence that if the next House be Republican all Democrats will be unseated, where the blindest pretense can be found. We had better not strive for too much. It is to be hoped that the State press and our leaders will make suggestions in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, so as to have preliminary discussion and some sort of idea of what ought to be done by the time the Legislature is ready for work.

Some advocate a general splitting up of county lines in making the apportionment. In our opinion this should be sparingly practiced, and only in cases of necessity. Leaving aside all other considerations, the subdivision of counties will greatly complicate the nomination of candidates; unless counties are allowed to elect one or two members, which would be an innovation upon the existing practice.

Our mathematical man has not yet entirely solved the reapportionment problem; but he would suggest one district as follows: All of New Charleston county, annexing to it South Island and the other islands in Georgetown, east of Minnie creek and Minto inlet; that part of All Saints Parish, Georgetown, lying east of the public road between the river and the sea; and the counties of Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Chesterfield.

The metropolis ought to have a representative, and this is the easiest way of securing one. We will suggest other districts again.

How Not to Do It.

Of the nine men appointed by President Arthur to serve on the Presidential Commission, the only one suspected in any way of free trade ideas refuses to serve. The Democrats have been again. In the first place the Commission bill was passed in order to stave off the tariff question from the House. The Democrats in the House with few exceptions, opposed the bill on the ground that Congress itself should deal with the matter; but a number of Senators, notably Mr. Bayard, favored the scheme. He and his friends are much surprised to find that Arthur has packed the commission with iron men and wool men and sugar raisers, and other representatives of protected interests. But there has never been any reason to believe that Arthur would do otherwise. He has never for a moment let it be doubted that he is a Stalwart Republican, and friend of capitalists and manufacturers.

The Democrats, after having walked into the trap, might have walked out again by refusing to confirm appointments. But Senator Brown's friend Judge Underwood, of Georgia, and Senator Jones' friend, Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, were nominated by Arthur. Hence we are told that consistency requires Brown and Jones to vote for confirmation. This is straining courtesy to an alarming extent; but it is a good enough excuse for men who are themselves protectionists, as Brown is and as Jones is supposed to be. Therefore the commission is to be confirmed, and then, after two years junketing, they will propose a tariff just as burdensome as ever to farmers and all others who don't happen to have their fingers in the manufacturing pie.

Georgia owns a few million dollars worth of factories, admirable things in their way, but representing a very small proportion of the industries of Georgia, let alone of the whole South. Louisiana also has a certain quantity of sugar to sell, and wants the rest of the Union to pay taxes for her benefit; though the sugar crop is but a drop in the bucket, compared with all our products. Arthur picks a protectionist Georgian and a protectionist Louisianian, and calls this a concession to the agricultural interests of the South. It had been reported that General Chesnut, of this State, would be appointed. But at the very last moment Joe Brown and protection were too much for the friends of General Chesnut, and to the surprise of every one was selected instead. The Judge is said to be very able and a man of unblemished integrity. But as good a man might have been selected, and the protectionists need not have been too giddy. The commission, if confirmed, will go to work handicapped at the beginning, by the belief that they are selected with a view to do nothing. We hope our Senators will at least do some bold talking, even if they cannot defeat Arthur's job.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—Lieutenant Governor Kennedy has issued writs for the election on the 20th inst. of Senators in York county to fill the two years unexpired term of Judge Witherspoon and the one year of the vacancy created in Chester by the death of Senator Walker.

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FRANK MOSES AS A CONFIDENT.

How the Ex-Governor Looked When He Pleaded Guilty.
(From the New York World, June 11.)
When arraigned yesterday before Judge Andrews, Frank Moses presented a very shabby appearance. Since his incarceration a short, shaggy beard had grown, and his appearance was anything but creditable. When called upon to answer to the three indictments, he pleaded guilty to the first, charging him with defrauding Dr. Bozeman. He was immediately sentenced to six months in the penitentiary without remarks from counsel or judge. At the end of the six months Moses will be taken to Brooklyn to answer charges against him for swindling in that city, where he represented himself to be a brother of Governor Colquitt, of Georgia.

At six o'clock last night Moses occupied a chair on the ground floor of the Tombs. He was smoking a pipe, and his feet rested on a stove. His companion, a colored man named John, a prisoner-keeper remarked to the reporter: "The ex-Governor seems to be a high-toned chap. He wanted to know if he could get a regular trip to-morrow morning and the ex-Governor of South Carolina and a lot of petty thieves from the State Prison. When he gets to the island he will feel the buzz of the horse-pistol around his ears, receive an official bath, and after donning a new suit will begin the serving of his sentence."

(From the New York World, June 11.)
Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, gets six months in the penitentiary for defrauding Moses under false pretenses. During his residence on the island this summer and fall it is not likely he will be able to ask an ex-Governor of North Carolina for a traditional question or that a Governor of North Carolina will care to extend to him the traditional cordiality which is extended to all ex-Governors. In conclusion, planters should remember that more care should be given to bailing so as to avoid mixing different grades of stock, and that the source of great annoyance at the mills and leads to reclamations against sellers.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

A Negro Clinging Through a Narrow Window of a Jail in Flames—All Efforts to Rescue Him Prove Unavailing.

Correspondence News and Courier.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7.—The dwelling of Mr. James P. Walters was burglariously entered on Monday and a certain number of household goods were stolen. The burglar was arrested yesterday afternoon by Bill Williams, colored, who confessed his participation in the crime, and in a most cordial welcome to enjoy the fruits of his crime. The burglar was taken to the jail, where he was lodged in the jailhouse at eleven o'clock last night. The burglar was taken to the jail, where he was lodged in the jailhouse at eleven o'clock last night. The burglar was taken to the jail, where he was lodged in the jailhouse at eleven o'clock last night.

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THE NEW CRUSADE.

High-Handed Action of the Republican Majority in the House.
(Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun.)
June 3.—The House of Representatives today took action on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1877, relating to the tenure of office of the members of the House of Representatives. The bill was passed by a vote of 150 yeas to 100 nays.

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A DEADLOCK.

The Senate Refuses to Allow Davis to Appear as a President Pro Tempore.

The telegraph has already furnished you with details of the perplexity that ensued when the presiding officer of the Senate sought the bedside of an old colored servant and delegated his power, for one hour, to John L. Ingalls. The deadlock that ensued was appalling; only equalled by the hair-splitting propositions and refinements of the Senate. The Senate refused to allow Davis to appear as a President Pro Tempore.

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ADVICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Too Fast Running of Gin-Presses the Staple and Lowers the Price—Ginners Gathering and Consequent Shortage of Seed—What to Do to Avoid It.

New York, June 8.—The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have recently adopted a report relative to waste in the staple. The report says: "Whereas numerous complaints have been made about waste in the staple of American cotton, more particularly in the staple of the South, which has led to the belief that in many instances it is caused by 'ginning' at a high rate of speed and cleaning the seed too close; thereby breaking the staple and producing an excess of 'fluff,' or what is known as regimmed staple, thus lowering its character and value, this Exchange would most earnestly call the attention of the planting interest to the evil and ask that they be made to cure it. It is quite manifest that lowering the rate of ginning will result in a higher quality of staple, and in the interests of the South. Some of the damage complained of is traceable to the imperfect condition of the gins, and to the use of inferior seed. In all cases, planters should remember that more care should be given to bailing so as to avoid mixing different grades of stock, and that the source of great annoyance at the mills and leads to reclamations against sellers."

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

An Address to the Colored Teachers of South Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Teachers' Association have received a communication from the National Teachers' Association, which is a most cordial welcome to the South Carolina Teachers' Association. The communication is a most cordial welcome to the South Carolina Teachers' Association. The communication is a most cordial welcome to the South Carolina Teachers' Association. The communication is a most cordial welcome to the South Carolina Teachers' Association. The communication is a most cordial welcome to the South Carolina Teachers' Association.

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THE CLARKE SEED-COTTON CLEANER.

A SAVING MACHINE.

A PAYING MACHINE.

From Four to Six Dollars Per Bale Saved.

SOUTHERN CROPS.

Condition of the Growing Crops Planted in the Southern States.

New York, June 4.—Bradstreet's review of the growing cotton crop is to be published to-morrow, covers 88 per cent. of the cotton districts and 566 counties. The average this year is 10.5 per bushel, which is 10.5 per bushel in 1881. Singularly enough, the floods in the Southwest did not effect, as was feared, a large decrease in the yield. With the exception of Texas, whose area is so wide as to permit divers kinds of weather, the weather from about the 1st to the 15th of May is generally reported to have been cold and wet as to seriously injure the plant and prevent the securing of a good stand.

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